Association Internationale des FEMMES-MÉDECINS

Numéro : 4



Juin 1931

SOMMAIRE

EDITION DE « L'EXPANSION SCIENTIFIQUE FRANÇAISE »

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE

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FEMMES-MEDECINS

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Secrétaires Nationales Correspondantes

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Dr. Vandervelde, Résidence Palace, Bruxelles.
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Dr. Elisa Soriano Fischer, 53 Fuoncarral, Madrid.

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Dr. Kate C. Mead, Haddam, Connecticut.

France :

Dr. Montreuil-Straus, 75 rue de l'Assomption, Paris-XVI[e].

Grande Bretagne :

Dr. Doris Odlum, 42, Harley Street, Londres, W.I,

Hongrie :

Dr. Ilona Vegess Rege, Ulloïut 25, III, Budapest IX.

Indes :

Mrs. Curjel Wilson, M. D., c/o W. R. Wilson, Esq., Punjab Secretariat, Lahore. (Jusqu'à Octobre 1931 : 106, Burbage Rood, Herne Hill, London. S. E. 24.)

Italie :

Dr. Ferrari Carcupino, Salsamaggiore, Prov. Di Parma.

Japon :

Dr. Tomo Inouye, 7, Maharakubancho, Kojimachi, Tokio.

Mexique :

Dr. Antonia Ursua, 15 Plaza Miravalio, Mexico.

Norvège :

Dr. Dagny Bang, Drammensveien, 97', Oslo.

Nouvelle Zélande :

Dr. Susannah Sinclair, 4 Cook Street, Mornington, Dunedin.

Pays-Bas :

Dr. Maria Philippi, Laan v. Nieuw Oost-Indié, 261, La Haye.

Pologne :

Dr Nathalie Zand, Jerezolimska, 43, Varsovie.

Suède :

Dr. Andrea Svedberg, Birgerjartsgatan, 36, Stockholm.

Suisse :

Dr. Marie Feyler, 20, Avenue Juste Olivier, Lausanne.

Tchécho-Slovaquie :

Dr. Devetterova, ul, Ch, g, Masarykove, 240, Prague.

Uruguay :

Dr Marie Ugon, Rio Branco, 1540, Montevideo.

Yougoslavie :

Dr. Marie Voutchetitch Prita, 84, Kralja Milana ulica, Belgrade.

Secrétaire : Miss Napier-Ford.

Siège social : Elysée Building, 56, Faubourg S[t]-Honoré, Paris-VIII. Tél. Anjou 18.00

PROGRAMME PROVISOIRE

Association Internationale des Femmes Médecins

Réunion du Conseil

VIENNE (15 au 22 Septembre 1931)

Toutes les Réunions se tiendront dans les salles, gracieusement prêtées, de la Maison de la Société des Médecins Autrichiens

HAUS DER GESELLSCHAFT DER AERZTE IN WIEN
Frangkasse 8. *Vienne IX.*

QUESTIONS ÉTUDIÉES

I. — LE ROLE DES FEMMES MÉDECINS DANS LES PAYS EXOTIQUES

Rapporteurs Généraux :

Mmes les Docteurs :

MARGARET BALFOUR (Grande-Bretagne), Présidente de l'Association des Femmes Médecins de l'Inde.
POLI GARNIER (Algérie), Médecin-Chef de la Clinique Indigène d'Alger.

II. — LA PROTECTION LÉGALE DES TRAVAILLEUSES

(Etudiée au point de vue de la Médecine et de l'Hygiène Sociale. — Ses avantages et ses inconvénients.)

Rapporteurs Généraux :

Mmes les Docteurs :

ADLER HERZMARK (Autriche), Médecin Inspecteur du Travail.
DAGNY BANG (Norvège), Secrétaire Nationale Correspondante de la Norvège.
SORRENTINI (Italie), Médecin-Inspecteur des Assurances Sociales.

Mardi 15 Septembre.

20 heures. — Réception de Bienvenue offerte par l'Association des Femmes Médecins Viennoises.

Mercredi 16 Septembre.

10 heures. — Séance du Conseil.

15 heures. — Réunion plénière. Rapports des S. N. C. des pays nouvellement représentés.

Session scientifique (Question 1).

20 heures. — Réception chez le Burgermeister de Vienne.

Jeudi 17 Septembre.

9 h. 30. — Séance du Conseil.

15 h. 30. — Session scientifique (Question 1, suite).

20 heures. — Réception offerte par les Membres français du Bureau.

Vendredi 18 Septembre.

9 h. 30. — Session Scientifique (Question 11).

15 heures. — Séance du Conseil (si nécessaire).

16 à 18 heures. — Réception chez le Bundesprasidenten.

Samedi 19 Septembre.

9 h. 30. — Session Scientifique (Question 11, clôture).

15 heures. — Excursion au Kobenzl, Wiener Jause.

Dimanche 20 Septembre.

Excursion d'une journée organisée pour Baden près Vienne ou dans la région du Semmering et du Rax.

Lundi 21 Septembre.

Voyage à Budapest.

Mardi 22 Septembre et mercredi 23.

Matinée. — Visite des Hôpitaux et Organisations Sociales de Budapest.

Après-midi. — Visite de la ville de Budapest. Réceptions.

Note. — Pendant toute la durée du Congrès (sauf pendant les Sessions Scientifiques), des visites auront lieu dans les Hôpitaux, Institutions, Services d'Hygiène ou Œuvres Sociales de Vienne.

L'Association Autrichienne espère obtenir des billets à prix réduit pour les théâtres viennois.



maladies du foie

PANBILINE

PILULES & SOLUTION

constipation
autointoxication intestinale
artério-sclérose

RECTOPANBILINE

LAVEMENT
ET SUPPOSITOIRES
DE BILE ET PANBILINE

anémies chlorose
convalescence

HÉMOPANBILINE

COMPRIMÉS D'EXTRAIT HÉMOPOIÉTIQUE
DE FOIE ET PANBILINE
10 À 20 PAR JOUR

ÉCHANTILLONS, LITTERATURE : LABORATOIRE DE LA PANBILINE
ANNONAY Ardèche FRANCE

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Médical Women's International Assosciation

Council Meeting

VIENNA (Austria) September 15th to 22nd

All Meetings will be held in the rooms of the « House of the Company of Doctors in Vienna », which have been very kindly lent for the occasion :

HAUS DER GESELLSCHAFT DER AERZTE IN WIEN
Frankgasse 8. *Vienne IX.*

QUESTIONS DISCUSSED :

I. — THE ROLE OF MEDICAL WOMEN IN EXOTIC COUNTRIES

Rapporteurs Généraux :

Dr MARGARET BALFOUR (Great Britain), President of the Indian Association of Medical Women.
Dr POLI-GARNIER (Algeria), Doctor in charge of the Native Dispensary at Algiers.

II. — LEGAL PROTECTION OF WOMEN WORKERS

(Studied from the point of view of medical and social hygiene — its advantages and disadvantages).

Rapporteurs Généraux :

Dr ADLER-HERZMARK (Austria), Government Inspector of Labour.
Dr DAGNY BANG (Norway), National Corresponding Secretary for Norway.
Dr SORRENTINI (Italy), Medical Inspector for Social Insurances.

Tuesday September 15th.

8 p.m. — Réception of Welcome to Congressists, offered by the Viennese Association of Medical Women.

Wesdnesday September 16th.

10 a.m. — Council Meeting.

3 p.m. — General Meeting (Reports of the N. C. S. of those Countries newly represented).

Scientific session. (Question 1).

8 p.m. — Reception offered by the Burgermeister of Vienna.

Thursday September 17th.

9.30 a.m. — Council Meeting.

3.30 p.m. — Scientific Session (Question I. continued).

8 p.m. — Reception offered by the French Officers of the M. W. I. A.

Friday September 18th.

9.30 a.m. — Scientific Session (Question II).

3.00 p.m. — Council Meeting (if necessary).

4 to 6 p.m. — Reception offered by the Bundesprasidenten (President of the Austrian Republic).

Saturday September 19th.

9.30 a.m. — Final Scientific Session (Question II. continued).

3 p.m. — Excursion to Kobenzl, Wiener Jause.

Sunday September 20th.

Whole-day excursion to Baden, near Vienna, or in the region of the Semmering and the Rax.

Monday September 21st.

Journey to Budapest.

Tuesday September 22nd.

Morning. — Visit of Hospitals, Social Organisations etc. of Budapest.

Afternoon. — Visit of the Town of Budapest. Receptions.

Note. — Throughout the duration of the Council Meeting, except during the Scientific Sessions, visits will be organised to the hospitals, Institutions, and Services of Medical and Social Hygiene.

The Austrian Association of Medical Women hopes to get reduced tickets for the Viennese theatres.

BULLETIN D'ADHÉSION -:- ENROLMENT FORM

Réunion du Conseil de l'Association Internationale des Femmes Médecins, Vienne (Autriche) 15 au 22 Septembre 1931

Council Meeting of the Medical Women's International Association. Vienna (Austria) September 15th to 22nd, 1931

Nom et Prénoms ....
Surname and Christian Names

Titres ....
Qualifications

Membre de l'Association Nationale ....
Member of the National Association

ou de la Section ou Membre Individuel ....
or of the Section or Individual Member

Adresse complète ....
Full Address

....

....

Toutes les Femmes Médecins appartenant à une Association Nationale ou à une Section de l'Association Internationale, ou Membre Individuel de cette Association, peuvent s'inscrire à la Réunion moyennant un droit d'inscription de 30 *francs français. Ce droit d'inscription devra être envoyé en même temps que le présent Bulletin d'Adhésion.*

All Medical Women belonging to a National Association or to a Section of the International Association, or any Individual Member of this Association, may attend the Meeting on payment of an entrance fee of five shillings (English). This fee should be sent at the same time as the present Enrolment Form.

L'Adhésion donne le droit d'assister aux séances et aux réceptions, de recevoir les publications, etc...

Members enrolling have the right to attend the Meetings, Receptions, to receive all publications, etc...

La carte de Congressiste, ainsi qu'une carte hongroise, qui permettront d'obtenir les visas gratuits et les réductions sur les chemins de fer autrichiens et hongrois, seront envoyées en réponse à l'adhésion.

Congressists will receive their official card, as well as a Hungarian card, enabling them to obtain free visas and reduced fares on the Austrian and Hungarian railways, when they have sent in their Enrolment Form.

AVIS IMPORTANT — IMPORTANT NOTICE

Prière d'envoyer le Bulletin d'Adhésion, ainsi que le droit d'inscription, le **plus tôt possible,** *et* avant le 25 Août, *dernier délai ; à :*

Please send the present Form, together with the entrance fee, **as soon as possible,** and *before August* 25 *th,* latest date, to :

Miss NAPIER-FORD,
Association Internationale des Femmes Médecins, Elysée Building
(Bureau 307) **56, Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris-8e.**

Les femmes médecins autrichiennes s'inscriront directement à Vienne :

Dr BRUCKE-TELEKY, Vienne IX., Freiheitsplatz 4.

Prochaine Réunion du Conseil de l'Association Internationale des Femmes Médecins

VIENNE (Septembre 15 au 22 1931)

RENSEIGNEMENTS PRATIQUES

Date définitive. — Nous attirons l'attention de tous nos membres ur le CHANGEMENT DE DATE de la prochaine Réunion du Conseil de l'Association Internationale des Femmes Médecins qui doit se tenir à Vienne (Autriche) cette année, du 15 au 22 septembre et non du 22 au 26, comme nous l'avions annoncé dans notre dernier Bulletin, paru au mois de décembre.

C'est à la demande de l'Association Autrichienne des Femmes Médecins que la date de la réunion a été avancée d'une semaine.

Ainsi que nous avons déjà eu le plaisir de l'annoncer dans notre dernier Bulletin, l'Association Hongroise des Femmes Médecins a invité tous les collègues réunies à la Conférence de Vienne à se rendre ensuite à Budapest, où elle a organisé un programme de deux jours d'intérêt scientifique et touristique.

Les membres qui s'inscriront pour la Réunion de Vienne sont priés dans la mesure du possible, de dire en même temps si elles pensent aller également à Budapest.

Nous avons crû être utiles à toutes nos collègues en leur donnant dès maintenant le maximum de renseignements sur le voyage à Vienne et à Budapest. Nous nous permettons d'insister auprès d'elles pour que les Bulletins d'Adhésion — dont un exemplaire se trouve dans le présent Bulletin — nous soient adressés le plus tôt possible. La Secrétaire Nationale Correspondante de l'*Association Autrichienne,* Mme Brucke-Teleky, et la Secrétaire Nationale Correspondante de l'*Association Hongroise,* Mme Vegess-Rege, s'occupent très activement de l'organisation de ces voyages, et leur travail sera beaucoup facilité si les inscriptions sont reçues de bonne heure.

Visa des passeports. — Les Gouvernements Autrichien et Hongrois ont bien voulu accorder la gratuité du visa aux congressistes. Il n'est pas nécessaire de faire viser le passeport à l'avance,

mais les visas en question seront apposés aux gares frontières sur présentation du passeport et de LA CARTE DE CONGRESSISTE, Cette carte sera envoyée en réponse aux Bulletins d'Adhésion.

Chemins de fer Autrichiens et Hongrois. — Les chemins de fer autrichiens ont consenti entre le 12 et le 24 septembre, une réduction de tarif de 25 % de leurs gares frontières jusqu'à Vienne et retour, valable pour tous leurs trains, y compris l'Arlberg Express, (exception faite seulement pour les trains de luxe).

Pour les congressistes qui feront le voyage supplémentaire organisé après la Réunion de Vienne jusqu'à Budapest, les chemins de fer hongrois consentent une réduction de 33 % sur leurs réseaux. Les congressistes qui prendront le bateau de Vienne à Budapest jouiront d'une réduction de 25 % à condition d'être au nombre de 14 au minimum.

Les formalités d'obtention des billets à tarif réduit étant toujours très compliquées, MM. Thos. Cook and Son se sont offerts, avec l'autorisation des chemins de fer autrichiens, partout où ils ont une agence ou un représentant, à délivrer les billets aux congressistes sur présentation de leur carte. Les mêmes réductions sont consenties aux maris et aux enfants des congressistes.

Prix du voyage de la frontière Autrichienne jusqu'à Vienne et retour. — (compte tenu de la réduction de 25 %) calculé en schillings autrichiens :

	1re classe	2e classe	3e classe
	—	—	—
Buchs (Suisse) ...... ö.S.	89.15	63.50	35.10
Tarvis (Italie)	52.50	37.80	21. »
Brenner (Italie)	70.50	50.70	28.20
Passau (Allemagne)	41. »	29.40	16.50
Salzburg (Allemagne)	42.50	30.60	17. »

L'Association Autrichienne fait savoir qu'il est tout à fait possible de voyager en 3e classe sur les réseaux autrichiens.

Prix du voyage en bateau de Vienne à Budapest.

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Réduction de 25 % pour un minimum de 14 personnes.

Cours approximatif du schilling autrichien : 3 francs 59 (francs français).

du pengo hongrois : 4 francs 45 (francs français).

Voyage et Hotels. — Les deux Bureaux de Voyage suivants à Vienne se mettent à l'entière disposition des congressistes et de leurs familles pour organiser tous voyages, en groupe ou individuel,

retenue de place, wagons-lits etc, et se chargent de retenir les chambres dans les hôtels pour les personnes qui leur en feront la demande avant le 25 août :

Oesterreichisches Verkehrsbureau
Vienne I. Friedrichstrasse 7.

Thomas Cook and Son
Vienne. Stefansplatz 1.

Bien préciser le nombre de personnes, nombre et genre de chambre (à 1 lit ou à 2 lits), date de l'arrivée, durée du séjour, catégorie d'hôtel choisie, lorsque l'hôtel n'est pas indiqué par nom.

Joindre à sa demande le montant d'une journée de séjour à titre d'arrhes.

Hotels recommandés :

VIENNE

Grand Hôtel. — Chambre à 1 lit, 16-24 S. ; avec bain, 30-38 S. ; à 2 lits 27-36, avec bain 42-65 S.

Hôtel Bristol. — Chambre à 1 lit, 20-30 S. ; avec bain 35 S. ; à 2 lits 27-36 ; avec bain 42-65.

Hôtel Regina. — Chambre à 1 lit 8-18 S. ; avec bain 26-30 ; chambre à 2 lits 18-26 ; avec bain 32-45.

Hôtel Hammerand. — Chambre à 1 lit 12-20 S. ; avec bain 25-35 ; chambre à 2 lits 22-30 ; avec bain 40-50 S.

Hôtel Erzherzog Karl. — Chambre à 1 lit 12-18 S. ; avec bain 25-30 ; chambre à 2 lits 22-30 ; avec bain 30-40 S.

Hôtel de France. — Chambre à 1 lit 8-18 S. ; avec bain 25-40 ; chambre à 2 lits 15-25 ; avec bain 30-50 S.

Note. — Ces prix comprennent la chambre seule, sans service, le petit déjeuner varie de 1 Sch. 50 à 2 Sch.

On peut déjeuner à Vienne à partir de 2 Sch. environ.

BUDAPEST

Hôtel du Saint Gellert. — Chambre à 1 lit 8 pengo ; avec bain 14 pengo ; chambre à 2 lits 15 p. ; avec bain 24 p.

Regnum Marianum (où logent les étudiantes) chambre à 4 p.

Dans tous les hôtels de Budapest on peut trouver une chambre avec petit déjeuner pour 11 pengo.

Note pour l'Amérique et le Canada. La Cunard Line propose des conditions tout à fait exceptionnelles à l'occasion du Congrès, aux femmes médecins américaines et canadiennes qui voyagent sur leurs bateaux. S'adresser pour de plus amples renseignements au Dr Kate C. Mead Haddam. Connecticut. U.S.A. ou au Dr Mac Murchy. Dept. of Health. Ottawa. Canada.

Coming Council Meeting Médical Women's International Association

VIENNA (September 15th to 22nd 1931)

USEFUL INFORMATION

Final Date. — We would draw the attention of all our members to the CHANGE OF DATE for the coming Council Meeting of the Medical Women's International Association, which is to be held this year in Vienna (Austria) from september 15th to 22nd, and not from the 22nd to 26th as announced by us in the last december issue of the Bulletin.

It is at the request of the Austrian Association of Medical Women that the date of the meeting has been put forward one week.

As we already had the pleasure of advising our colleagues in the last Bulletin, the Hungarian Association of Medical Women has invited all congressists present at the Vienna Meeting to go afterwards to Budapest, where a stay of two days has been organised, with visits to the hospitals and social organisations of Hungary, as well as to the beauties of the city.

All members sending in their names for the Vienna Meeting are asked to mention at the same time whether they intend to go also to Budapest.

We have hoped to be of service to all members in giving them herewith as much useful and practical information as possible concerning the journeys to Vienna and to Budapest. We beg to impress upon everyone that the Form of Enrolment, of which a copy will be found in the present Bulletin, should be sent to the Central Office as soon as possible. The National Corresponding Secretary of the Austrian Association, Madame Brucke-Teleky, and the National Corresponding Secretary of the Hungarian Association, Madame Vegess-Rege, are taking the utmost trouble to organise these meetings, and their task will be greatly facilitated if the enrolments are received early.

Visa of passports. — The Austrian and Hungarian Governments have been good enough to grant free visas to congressists. It is not necessary for members to have their passports stamped in advance, the necessary visas will be given at the frontiers on presentation of the member's passport and Congressist's Card. This card will be sent upon receipt of the Form of Enrolment, as well as a Hungarian card.

Austrian and Hungarian railways. — The Austrian railway companies have granted a reduction of 25 % from any of their Frontiers to Vienna and return. This reduction is valid for all their trains, including the Arlberg express, but is not valid on the « de luxe » trains.

For those members continuing after the Vienna Meeting to Budapest, the Hungarian railways have granted a reduction of 33 %. Members going by boat from Vienna to Budapest will have a reduction of 25 % provided there are at least fourteen people travelling.

As the formalities for obtaining tickets at reduced fares are always rather complicated, Messrs Thos. Cook and Son, by arrangement with the Austrian Railways, have offered, wherever they have an agency, or a representative, to deliver their tickets to the congressists on presentation of their card. The same reductions are granted to the husbands and children of congressists.

Cost of the journey from the Austrian frontier to Vienna and return. — (including the reduction of 25 %) calculated in Austrian schillings :

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Buchs (Switzerland)...o.S.	89.15	63.50	35.10
Tarvis (Italy)	52.50	37.80	21.
Brenner (Italy)	70.50	50.70	28.20
Passau (Germany)	41.	29.40	16.50
Salzburg (Germany)	42.50	30.60	17.

The Austrian Association informs us that it is quite possible to travel third class on the Austrian railways.

Cost of the journey by boat from Vienna to Budapest.

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reduction of 25 % for a minimum of 14 persons.

Approximate rate of the Austrian schilling : -/7d (English)
Approximate rate of the Hungarian pengo : -/9d (English)

Journey and hotels. — The two following Travel Agencies in Vienna have offered to make all arrangements for congressists and their families, to organise any trips, separately or in groups,

to eserve seats on the trains, sleepers etc. to book rooms in the hôtels for members requiring them to do so before August 25th.

Oesterreichisches Verkehrsbureau
Vienne 1. Friedrichstrasse 7.

Thomas Cook and Son
Vienne. Stefansplatz 1.

Indicate the number of persons, number and type of room required (one or two beds), date of arrival, length of stay, category of hôtel chosen, where the name is not specified.

Enclose with order the price of one day at the hotel. This will be deducted from the bill.

Hôtels recommanded.

VIENNA

Grand Hôtel. — Single room 16-24 S.; with bath 30-38 S.; double room 27-36, with bath 42-65.

Hôtel Bristol. — Single room 20-30 S.; with bath 35 S.; double room 27-36, with bath 42-65.

Hôtel Régina. — Single room 8-18 S.; with bath 26-30; double room 18-26, with bath 32-45.

Hôtel Hammerand. — Single room 12-20 S.; with bath 25-35; double room 22-30, with bath 40-50.

Hôtel Erzherzog Karl. — Single room 12-18 S.; with bath 25-30 S.; double room 22-30, with bath 30-40.

Hôtel de France. — Single room 8-18, with bath 25-40; double room 15-25, with bath 30-50 S.

N.B. — These prices are for the room only, without breakfast or service. The price of breakfast varies from 1 sch. 50 to 2 sch.

Lunch in Vienna can be had for from 2 schillings upwards.

BUDAPEST

Hôtel de Saint Gellert. — Single room 8 pengo, with bath 14 pengo; double room 15 pengo, with bath 24 pengo.

Regnum Marianum (for students, women only) rooms from 4 pengo.

In all the hotels of Budapest rooms may be had for 11 pengo, including breakfast.

Note for the United States and Canada. — The Cunard Line proposes special conditions for the Council Meeting to all American and Canadian medical women travelling by their boats. For all information apply to Dr Kate C. Mead, Haddam, Connecticut. U.S.A. or to Dr Helen Mac Murchy, department of Health, Ottawa, Canada.

Rapports
des Secrétaires Nationales Correspondantes

DANEMARK

As mentioned in the last report, a competition was started in each of the Scandinavian countries, through the initiative of the Scandinavian sections of the M.W.I.A., to persuade persons interested in the question to write a pamphlet teaching parents how to tell their children about the way life begins. Here in Denmark, four pamphlets have been sent to the Committee, two written by men teachers, two by doctors, one of them being a man, the other one a woman. The Committee was of the opinion that none of the authors had solved the problem in a thorough way though each of them had given interesting and valuable détails. The three Swedish pamphlets, which won the prize, are at the present time circulating among the Danish Committee.

The well-known physiologist, Marie Krogh, M.D., has offered hospitality to an English or German speaking collegue, who is passing through Copenhagen and stopping there for a day or two. In August 1930, she was visited by the pediatrician, Dr. Jean Smith, of London.

Dr. Julia von Sneidern, Vanersborg, the generous hostess at the annual Swedish meeting, September 1930, had invited the members of the Scandinavian Sections of the M.W.I.A. to attend this meeting. Only three of the Danish members were able to be present at the successful meeting and enjoy the splendid arrangements and the great charm of the hostess. It was, of course, of special interest for Scandinavians to discuss the question « abortus provocatus » as the legislation tends to follow the same line in our countries.

In october 1930, Johanne Christiansen, M.D., started the Convalescent Home Casa Azzurra, Maderno, Lago di Garda. Her speciality is Internal Medicine and she is very well known as treating gastric and intestinal diseases, her thesis dealing with hydro-chloric acid in the gastric juices. As Dr. Christiansen is a very active scientist she was asked a year ago by one of the great Copenhagen Newspapers to inspect the « Zeileiss Mysterium ». Dr. Christiansen's well written articles were very much appreciated. In a fascinating way, she told us about all the humbug. The articles were later on published in « Ugeskrift for Laeger », a Danish medical journal.

The 10th of February 1931, the foundation stone was laid on the ground where the « Kvinderegens » is going to be built.

« Kvinderegensen » is the Women's College started on the initiative of Eli Moller, M.D. The foundation ceremony was attended by a great number of prominent persons belonging to the Government and the University.

The Danish Section of the M.W.I.A. consists at present of 50 Members.

Dr. Agnete Heise.

GROËNLAND

Greenland being the colony of Denmark is situated between the 60° and 83 1/2° northern latitude, measuring N by S 2500 km. and up to 1050 km. in breadth. The country is only habi able along the coast-line, where it is free from ice in a breadth of 100-200 km. Within the Danish colonial territory about 15000 Esquimaux are living in small groups spread all over, about 6000 in the northern and 8000 in the southern part of the west coast of Greenland, whereas about 600-800 are living on the east coast of the island. The population mainly goes hunting and fishing. The present condition is now this, that all people in Greenland have free medical aid, medicine and hospital service. On the western coast there are seven medical districts each extending from 300-600 km. and with about 1200-3500 inhabitants. Every district has a doctor and two of these, one in the north and one in the south are superintendents. There are ten hospitals with 180 beds, and besides a northern and a southern sanatorium, each with 20 beds, for children suffering from scrofula or surgical tuberculosis, so it makes 6-9 doctors and 160 hospital beds for each 1000 inhabitants. The cost of this health organisation is about 20-25 Kr. per individual per year. The hygienic condition is still far from good, but has much improved latterly and with the medical profession as ,, primus motor " subject to the land and municipal councils, better hygiene is obtained through education in dietetics and first aid given in a popular academy for the Esquimaux at Godthaab, through lectures, public education, placards, building regulations and at the hospital giving classes in midwifery for Esquimau women. Without going into details I shall only mention that the Esquimaux are living in small huts of green turf allowing very little place per individual — splendid conditions for spreading disease — tuberculosis — from which the Esquimaux are suffering . The doctors in Greenland are appointed by the king, nominated and paid by the Danish government, with an annual salary the same for men and women. The doctor must take care of the state of health in his district, look after the hospital or the hospitals with the assistance of a Danish nurse and Esquimau midwifery students, undertake voyages throughout the whole district on his own initiative or in cases where his medical attendance is required. Travelling in south Greenland is carried out by motor boat throughout the whole year. In north Greenland during the


Eau de régime des Arthritiques
AUX REPAS
Vichy Célestins
ÉLIMINE L'ACIDE URIQUE
Hygiène de l'Estomac
PASTILLES VICHY-ETAT
= Facilitent la Digestion =

summer time by motor boat and in the winter time by dog-sledges. If the entire district is to be inspected the whole voyage takes about 2-3 weeks. During this time the Danish nurse will take charge of the hospital. On the voyage the equipment consists of medicine, dressings, the necessary instruments for small surgical operations and a good supply of food in case of being detained by rough weather on a deserted place. The Esquimaux are very kind people and if their confidence is once gained they are the best and most facile patients. When the boat with the doctor is nearing a place all inhabitants run down to the little harbour. If, after the greetings, the doctor asks them how they are getting on, if any of them are sick, they always answer, that all and every one are well. Yet during the visit more and more cases turn up and when the doctor is at length ready to leave and just about to go on board one may be sure that still somebody is coming with tooth-ache spinning out the time as long as possible. The first medical woman in Greeland, Dr. (Mrs) Marie Krogh was there in 1908 for scientific purposes. Later on the medical women Miss Carstens, Miss Sveunsgaard ,Miss Fischer Rasmussen and the undersigned have been in Greenland replacing the district doctor. This autumn I am again going to Greenland as appointed district doctor. Greenland for me is fairy-land, so beautiful, making one feel the sublimity of life. It is an excellent field of work ; with progress on all sides and problems everywhere, and one is, even with a small salary, economically independent of the patients. The expenditure for the medical system during the last 40 years have been raised from 28000 Kr. to 300000 Kr. a year and this year we have got the first X rays apparatus in Greenland and soon more will follow. At last I am so happy being doctor in the second northern district, Umanak, where one of the children's sanatoriums mentioned above, is situated. I expect much of it not only for the sake of health but it is a pleasant and thankful task to teach the small Esquimau children Hygiene, they remember it themselves and their parents learn from them.

Dr. Gudrun Christiansen.

ETATS-UNIS

The mid-year meeting of the American Medical Women's Association was held in Chicago.

An unusually large number of the Directors were there and they were very hospitably entertained by the Chicago Members.

We now have 537 members and the prospects are good for a considerable increase during the year. Probably the Annual Meeting in Philadelphia, June 7, 1931, will see a large increase of eastern members. We hope to have Lady Barrett with us at that meeting.

The Committee of the American Women's Hospital of which Dr. Lovejoy is chairman, reported that they had undertaken to give medical service in our southern mountains to the victims of

pellagra. They have fitted out a Health Car which will visit those unfortunate people who live far away from medical centers or doctors. Dr. Angenette Parry, having been recently decorated by Mr. Venizelos, is now in this country trying to raise money for the hospital and nursing work which the A. W. H. started in Greece en 1922.

Our representative of the legislative committee, Dr. Karpeles, reports that the adherence of the U. S. A. to the World Court is slowly gaining ground, but a decision will not be reached before the next session of Congress in the Fall. Amongst other Bills in which we are interested is one endorsing the dissemination of birth-control clinics under proper medical auspices ; another is for the introduction of the metric system into common use in the U. S. A. ; another is to provide women doctors in all mental hospitals for women ; another is for the admission of medical women to Officer's Army Training Corps, and several others pertaining to citizenship, child welfare, maternal welfare, etc.

Most of the other business was of National rather than international interest.

Dr. Kate C. Mead.

FRANCE

L'Association Française des Femmes Médecins comprend actuellement 275 membres, sur ce nombre 193 sont domiciliées à Paris ou dans le département de la Seine, 74 dans les départements et 8 dans les colonies.

Ce nombre est loin de représenter toutes les femmes médecins exerçant en France ou aux colonies, mais il s'accroit régulièrement chaque année ; à la dernière Assemblée Générale tenue en juin 1930, le nombre d'adhérentes était de 266 alors que l'année précédente il était de 250.

Beaucoup de Femmes Médecins françaises exercent des spécialités. Parmi les membres de l'Association, 3 exercent la chirurgie, 7 la dermatologie, 2 l'endocrinologie, 3 l'orthopédie, 45 la gynécologie, 1 les travaux de laboratoire, 5 le massage et la kinesitherapie, 5 l'ophtalmologie, 4 l'otorhino laryngologie, 2 l'orthophonie, 13 la physiotherapie (électricité, radiothérapie, radium, rayons ultra-violets), 31 la pédiatrie, 10 la psychiatrie et neurologie, 1 la stomatologie, 4 les maladies du tube digestif et de la nutrition, 8 sont médecins de sanatoria et maisons de santé, 17 de villes d'eau et 28 font de la médecine générale.

Une quarantaine de membres de l'Association possèdent des postes officiels tels que médecin des Hopitaux de Paris ou des départements, médecin des asiles, de l'Administration des Postes, des Chemins de fer de l'Etat, médecins d'écoles normales et de lycées, chefs de service dans les hôpitaux, chefs de laboratoire, directeurs de cliniques indigènes aux colonies, médecins inspecteurs des écoles ; plusieurs dirigent des dispensaires, quelques-unes en-

fin n'exercent pas professionnellement mais jouent un rôle actif et important dans les œuvres d'hygiène sociale.

En résumé, nous pouvons dire que les femmes médecins en France ont des situations de plus en plus importantes, qu'en dehors de certains territoires coloniaux, elles sont admises pour les concours et les postes officiels sur un pied d'égalité avec les hommes, qu'elles sont très appréciées des malades et se créent facilement des clientèles comparables à celles de leurs confrères possédant les mêmes diplômes et capacités.

L'Association Française des Femmes Médecins a tenu cette année des séances de travail et des réunions amicales.

Aux séances de travail, ont été étudiées les organisations de défense professionnelle, l'application de la nouvelle loi sur les Assurances Sociales, la réglementation de la prostitution.

Aux séances amicales a été discutée la question de savoir si les femmes médecins devaient être appelées Docteur ou Doctoresse, le mot Doctoresse n'existe pas encore dans le Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française (il existera dans la 8e édition de ce dictionnaire qui doit paraître prochainement) et a été employé anciennement dans un sens péjoratif : le dictionnaire Littré de 1874 donnait du mot Doctoresse la signification suivante : « Doctoresse ou femme docteur, terme de plaisanterie employé par J.J. Rousseau ». Un référendum organisé par l'Association Française des Femmes Médecins démontra que la presque unanimité des Femmes Médecins préférait être désignée sous le nom de Docteur et non de Doctoresse.

Deux dîners amicaux ont réuni cet hiver à Paris les membres de l'Association, le premier de ces dîners qui réunissait 60 membres de Paris et des Départements fut donné en l'honneur de Madame Bertrand Fontaine, première femme médecin reçue au concours de Médecin des Hôpitaux de Paris.

Dr. G. Montreuil-Straus.

JAPON

Extracts from a letter from the Japanese National Corresponding Secretary to the International Association.

At the time of our great catastrophe years ago, the Federation of about 32 Tokyo Women's Societies had been organised for the aid of our Refugees, and now it has forty affiliated Societies and our Medical Women's Association is one of them.

On the 14th of November 1930, there was a big earthquake at Mishima, Nirayama and Nagaoka Izu of Shiznoka Prefecture, six hours' ride on the train from Tokyo ; almost all the houses had fallen flat on the ground but fortunately no fire so the damage was not so bad as if the fire had destroyed them.

Nurseries had been thought of to help the people, so the Federation and Christian Societies soon started the nurseries at those

places. The people there appreciate them so much. Between two hundred and fifty and three hundred children are well taken care of every day.

At the last Council Meeting of our Association, we decided that we shall visit hospitals, dispensaries, nurseries or any other social works every once in a while. In January, eight of us visited the Lepers Hospital where there are nearly three hundred. The Hospital has a lot of ground where they have several houses, according to the stages of the disease and men, women, young men, girls and little children are all in separate houses and there is a large Chapel. The have a school system too. All are taught to think of others who are worse than themselves and to have sympathy for them and make them feel happy. Even though they are afflicted with such a disease, their faces are bright and they are full of good spirits; they really made us feel ashamed of our selfishness.

We are very proud of Dr. Nishimura who was honored with the degree of Ph. D. from the Imperial University on the thesis of Ear Anatomy (her ten years hard research work on the Ear).

Dr. Tomo Inouye.

A brief statement of the development of medical women in Japan

We learn from Japanese history that about 1200 years ago, the Government gave to some 50 young women, 15 to 30 years of age, and to some other women with moderate education, lectures in obstetrics and minor surgical operations, such as boils, abcesses, etc. also in Acupuncture, — a method of treating neuralgia, stiff-neck, and shoulders, by the use of fine silver or gold needles inserted into the nerves; also Moxa, — or dried leaves of the moxa plant, dried, made into a cone shape, placed on specified places of the body, and then burned. These women, so instructed, became trained nurses; and thus originated the name Doctresses, such as you find in Roman history, called ,, Medica ''.

In 1196 a woman trained for this work was appointed professor to teach obstetrics to girls and women.

About 100 years ago, there lived in Tokyo (Miss) Dr. H. Morizaki, who became widely known as a scholar and author of obstetrical works, as well as an experienced physician. She instructed several girl students in her home.

In 1822, Dr. O Nakanishi (Miss) of Tokio, and Dr. T. Naka (Mrs), of Osaka, attained a wide reputation as efficient phisicians. Besides them there were, in the latter part of the Tokugawa period, a number of skilful women doctors.

There were also some women eye doctors in country places who acquired a large practice.

Some 60 years ago, the Government passed a law requiring male physicians to pass a strict examination in order to obtain a license to practise medicine, but from this examination women were excluded.

Dr. G. Ogino (Miss), of Tokyo, who graduated from a medical school opened for men, was much disappointed, because in 1882, there was no way for a woman to secure permission to practise medicine. So with the assistance of Count. C. Ishiguro, an Army Surgeon, she and others presented to Dr. S. Nagayo, Head of the Board of Health, a Petition to allow women to practice, after passing the Government examination. Her petition was rejected; but this did not break her courage; and she persisted in trying again and again for years, appealing for women to be allowed, when qualified, to practice. Her persistence and energy finally broke down the opposition, and Dr. Nagayo granted her petition. She passed her examination with high grade, and was licensed to practice in 1884. She was a Pioneer, and a Benefactor to her sisters in Japan, in medical practice. She was also a very earnest Christian, and healed not only the bodies but the souls of many. She died in 1918, after a life of intense service to her fellow countrymen.

Next to her, the people of Japan owe a great debt to (Miss) Dr. M. Takahashi. She now, at the ripe age of about 70 years, lives a retired life in Tokyo. It was she who firs opened the tightly closed doors of the medical school of Dr. Hasegawa, — tightly closed against women, — and secured the privilege for women to attend the clinics; and also they may attend the clinics in Dr. S. Sato's Juntendo Hospital, at Ocha-no-Misu, Tokyo. (She died in 1927.)

When she first called on Dr. Sato, he refused to see her. She wished, by attendance upon his clinics, to enable herself to pass the Government Examination. She, when refused, went back to him the next day, but was refused again. Determined not to be defeated, she went back and sat at the door of his lobby, day after day, hoping that she might meet him and personally present her request Her zeal troubled him much, and he finally permitted her to a tend his clinic. She passed the examination with great credit, and a license was obtained for her to practice. It was through her earnest effort in securing this permission that many women were enabled to enter he Coeducation Medical School. In 15 years over 100 women graduates in medicine were turned out for valuable service.

It became necessary in 1901 to close this school, and its closing brought great disappointment to the girls studying there; this led (Mrs.) Dr. Yoshioka to start a small school for their benefit. This school made good progress : and in 1920 was recognized by the Government as the Tokyo Woman's Medical College. At present there are about 700 students in attendance. Dr. Kyoko Okami is the first Japanese woman who studied medicine abroad. She gratuated from the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia and came back to Japan in 1889.

Dr. K. Takata, a very earnest and faithful Christian, had a great sympathy for women doctors, and was the first one to invite them, — about 30 years ago, to positions as interns in his Hospital

at Tokyo. He has ever since had both women and men interns in his Hospital.

There are now over 1000 medical women practicioners in Japan. Nearly 700 are in private practice as Obstetricians, Gynaecologists, Surgeons, specialists in Internal medicine, Pedeatricians, Oculists, Nose and Throat Specialists, Dermatologists, etc.; Over 150 are working in both Public and Private Hospitals ; in Government Boards of Health, in the social work department, and in the educational department. About 50 are abroad, working in the hospitals of India, South Sea Islands, Manchuria and Korea. Over 200 are in research work. Some have married.

Woman physicians today have a good standing in society, and are in constant demand in hospitals, as chool physicians, visiting physicians among the poor, physicians in factories, etc. The field of the medical woman is extending in various directions.

Dr. Tomo Inouye.

NORVÈGE

Report of the activity of medical women in Norway for 1929 et 1930.

As to the activity of our Association a meeting was held in the home of a collegue, March 13th, 1929 to discuss the possibilities for medical women to fill a clinic (Bethania, Oslo) with their patients. In April Dr. Dagny Bang went to the international congress of medical women in Paris. At the general meeting of the year, Dr. Hanna Berghoff (specialist in pediatrics, Oslo) was chosen as president after Dr. Dagny Bang who had held the position for four years. The vice-president was Dr. Ellinor Jamvold (specialist in surgery, Oslo) and the secretary, Dr. Asgjerd Klingenberg, (specialist in internal medicine, Oslo).

Dr. Dagny Bang gave a report of the Congress in Paris.

In September 1929 the president and the secretary took part in a meeting at Goteborg, Sweden, invited by the Club of Swedish medical women, where special laws for women in industry were discussed. Dr. Hanna Berghoff gave a general account of the position in Norway.

On December 16, 1929, a Xmas party was held in the hotel of the Women's Club, Oslo, where the new women doctors were invited as guests.

On March 3rd 1930, there was an ordinary meeting with report by the president of the meeting mentioned in Goteborg. Dr. Tove Moler, (Oslo) told about the Bureaus for Mother's Hygiene and their work.

On June 6th, 1930 a general meeting was held for the reelection of the Officers. Dr. Tove Moler gave a causerie on a study trip she had made to England and told especially of the Medical Women's Hospitals there.

Dr. Dagny Bang.

SUISSE

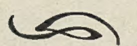
Les années 1929-1930 se sont passées calmement pour la Section Suisse. Elle a recruté sept nouveaux membres : quatre à Zurich, une à Genève, deux à Lausanne, et a eu le bonheur de n'enregistrer ni décès, ni démission.

Il y a eu quelques nominations intéressantes. A Lausanne, Dr. Marguerite Ecoffey a remplacé Dr. Charlotte Olivier à la Direction du Dispensaire Antituberculeux et Me. le docteur Vulliet-Baumann a été nommée Médecin-Ajoint à l'Hospice de l'Enfance. A Genève, Dr. Renée Warnery (précédemment à Neuchâtel) a succédé à la regrettée Dr. Marguerite Champendal, à la tête de l'Ecole d'Infirmières du Bon-Secours et de la Goutte de lait. Dans la Suisse Alémanique, Dr. Ilsa Schnabel (Zurich) a prolongé son activité à l'Hôpital de Lambarene (Afrique) où ses services sont fort appréciés. La Société Zurichoise des femmes-médecins a continué à se réunir régulièrement chaque mois chez sa Présidente, Dr. Lisa Raemi.

Comme dans tous les pays, les femmes-médecins suisses de notre Association Internationale continuent à vouer une attention spéciale aux questions médicales d'ordre social ainsi qu'à toutes les œuvres philanthropiques créées pour venir en aide aux femmes et aux enfants.

La Section Suisse compte actuellement 36 membres.

Dr. M. Feyler.



Le Gérant : M. Levillain.

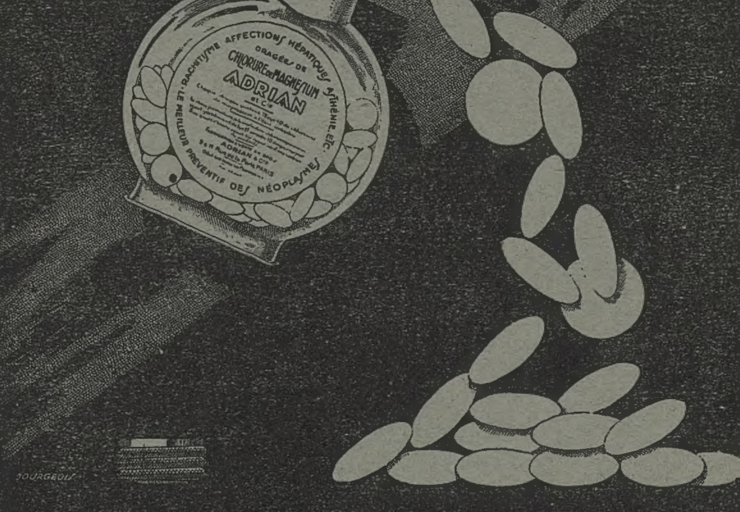
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